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Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. 568



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Hongkong, 25th March, 1907.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD.  
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**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, MARCH 29TH, 1907.

SPRINKLING of the professed intention of the Government of China to abolish the traffic in opium, Mr. Winston Churchill in the House of Commons was even more unhappy than usual. Mr. Churchill is, of course, too young to remember the Burlingame Mission, and the promises of "moral reformation" which preceded and accompanied that clever travesty; and we are willing to allow that the history of our then negotiations with China is not interesting reading. Still, history has its disagreeable pages, as surgery has its disagreeable operations, and he would be but a short-sighted philanthropist who would, in his desire to avoid the unpleasant, forbid an operation necessary for the recovery of a patient on the plea that the sight of it was disagreeable to his ultra-sensitive nerves. Mr. Churchill is not devoid of a certain sort of moral courage; and it certainly required a courage of some sort to stand up before the world and state that the Chinese Government had a determination to effect a stupendous moral reformation in the condition of its people; but this is the sort of moral courage which we see unfortunately practised almost daily by our forgers and perjurers, who in the hope of gaining an immediate end are content to run the risk of future exposure and punishment. A lecture on this desire of the Chinese bureaucratic body to effect the moral reformation of the people committed to its charge comes rather strangely at a time when, had it not been for the initiative of the foreign missionary element, no notice whatever would have been taken of the present appalling famine

in northern Kiangsu and elsewhere. Chinese official benevolence has a clever art of exercising itself by deputy, and of always contriving to end there, and to gentlemen of Mr. Churchill's temperament, who are ever more ready to speak than to act, and substitute the promise for the performance, this style of benevolence affords unmitigated gloom. We spoke of the Burlingame Mission because the promises then given to the world are recorded in the annals of history, but in a small way it is curious and instructive to notice that our neighbours in Shanghai are suffering under the effects of a similar instance of deputal benevolence. A feather, tells the proverb, best shows how the wind blows; and the instance is apposite to the present position. The Government in its reforming mood announced that it was desirous to assimilate the practice of the law courts in China to those of Europe; and as the legal punishments in China were of a semibarbarous description, and the actual punishments inflicted were actually far worse, it gave out its intention of abolishing such punishments as bambooing, and a few more of similar subordinate character. Unfortunately though it was very particular to announce its intention in the foreign newspapers and native papers circulating in the open ports, it quite forgot to issue any proclamation which would compel obedience on the part of its own courts. Such things are perfectly well understood by the members of the bureaucracy from one end of China to the other, and indeed form one of the most treasured machines for adding to the perquisites of the official class, and through it of the central Government itself. The official classes have ever looked with jealousy on the foreign Settlements as an everything foreign, and all the more because the foreign idea of a court, that it is essentially an institution for the impartial administration of justice, finds no echo in the Chinese official mind. In fact, as the foreigner does his best to do away with the system of vails which obstruct the administration of justice in every Chinese court in the empire, he has become the natural enemy of the Chinese Official; and this latter thinks everything fair play by which he can in any manner circumvent him. The Imperial order to do away with corporal punishment in the administration of the courts has come in particularly handy for this purpose. The official's own respect for the Imperial orders is shown in the fact that in every yamen in the empire corporal punishments and torturing of prisoners and witnesses goes on as usual, and the Government at Peking does not make the slightest remonstrance. He, however, has a double aim in view in being particular in following the Imperial instructions in the Settlements. In the first place he is able to pose in the foreigners' eyes as an advanced reformer who had evolved a higher civilisation himself than they could boast of; and in the second it gave him the opportunity of secretly undermining the prestige and authority of the hated Municipal Council by casting discredit on the institution they had with so much trouble erected. As a fact, there has been at no period since the establishment of the foreign Settlements any desire on the part of the Chinese hierarchy to make them a success. The impossibility of having criminals punished in the native courts whose only offences had been against the foreigner, has been from the first notorious; and British officials and ministers of the calibre of the late Sir Thomas Wade permitted themselves to be cozened into the idea that at last they had succeeded in putting an end to the abuse. Under the administration of men like the late Mr. Kewney the institution worked without over much friction, but under his successors, who fell under the influence of the Young China party, all the old abuses were revived, and the institution rapidly became a means of screening the native criminal from punishment. Very much could not be done, it is true, as the apprehension of the offender was in the hands of the Municipal police, who also took measures that once apprehended he was not permitted to escape from custody. This was the true ground of the anxiety of the Chinese officials to get the control of the jails into their own hands. Evidently, the regulations sanctioned by a British Minister gave the magistrate power to inflict punishments even against the protest of the foreign assessor, and this was taken advantage of to make the punishments ridiculously light, and out of all proportion to the gravity of the offence. If the culprit, by any amount of juggling could be got into the city even this display of consistency was dropped, and the culprit did not fall within a few days at

the most to regain his personal liberty none the worse for his momentary detention. Under these circumstances, the announcement of the intention of Peking, at the moment under the first glamour of "reform," fell on the wirepullers of the Mixed Courts as the gentle dew from heaven. They could now plead the orders of Peking, which they did not fail to impress on the minds of the foreign objectors, had met with the high approval of all their Governments, and many was the chuckle with which the discomfiture of the foreigner by his own weapons was witnessed by the native reactionist.

Now everyone except those who are willfully blind can see that with regard to the Opium trade exactly the same game, only on a much larger scale, is being played. It never was a secret, even at the time, to those who were able to take a wider view of affairs, that the true objection at the beginning to the import of Opium, even by those Chinese statesmen who were really conscientious in their opposition, was financial: they thought that it was a pity for China that so much ready money (for in those days opium had always to be paid for by money down) should leave the country actually without return. With most of the officials, who were themselves in fact the principal dealers in the drug, the complaints against the import were merely made with the object of creating an artificial scarcity. If by a cheap profession of high motives, unaccompanied by acts, the Chinese officials could so play on the feelings of the innocent foreigner that he would stand by approvingly while the import of foreign-grown opium was actually pretermitted, China, which in this case meant the private perquisites of the official classes, would be by so many millions the richer. There is enough here to overcome the scruples of many more rigid moralists than the Chinese official hierarchy. This is the position which such ill-informed statesmen as the greater part of His Majesty's present official advisers are incapable of comprehending. We have before uttered the warning that, however well disposed, the Chinese Government has not the power to interfere to any practical extent with opium smoking nor opium cultivation in China. Still, were it proceeding in the hopeless task from conscientious motives, and a real desire to benefit the country, we ought not consistently with our own professions to permit this to stand in the way of our leading all the assistance in our power to the work. The remarkable feature of the whole agitation is that nowhere do we find any effort made to convert into action the undoubtedly fine sentiments which have been expressed. In one or two of the Settlements at Tientsin we indeed hear of opium smoking being forbidden, but as in the case of the pretended abolition of corporal punishment in Chinese courts, that is only intended to take place where the foreigner is to bear the brunt. It was doubtless a scheme worthy of the astuteness of a Chinese statesman of the first rank to devise a plan, whereby without any more personal inconvenience than is involved in the enunciation of a philanthropic proclamation, the foreigner should be induced to acquiesce in the conversion into an Alsatia for crime of all kinds of the Shanghai Foreign Settlements. This, however, is after all a comparatively small matter which may eventually be got over by the exercise against him of the Chinese officials' own tactics. But the other involves a very grave national loss; and this is the worst that not we ourselves, but a large section of our unrepresentative Indian fellow subjects will have to bear the burden. This to would-be statesmen of the calibre of Mr. Winston Churchill is a matter of light concern; that astute gentleman and his official chief, the Earl of Elgin, being engaged more with bringing the legislation of the Colonies into better accordance with the overwhelming opinion of the House of Commons, than in studying to preserve the Empire. Such an experiment was tried a little more than a century ago, and we should have thought that the lesson had been sufficiently impressed on the mind of every would-be statesman, however wilfully ignorant of the teachings of history. But the new century has drawn aside the curtain from the abysses of ignorance and ineptitude which still remain, only awaiting a favourable opportunity to re-appear.

A coolie was sentenced by Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday to six weeks' imprisonment and four hours, in the stocks of two charges of stealing tumbler and other articles from Mr. Lesbire's house, and also from the Café Weismann.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held on Tuesday. The principal business will be the consideration of applications for modifications of requirements of certain sections of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance.

Another fatal plague case (Chinese) was reported yesterday.

The operetta "Dick Whittington and his cat" will be given at the Kowloon Docks on Saturday night.

The Bedford, cruiser, Capt. S. E. Erskine, having had her port main engine bearings adjusted, after steam trials in the North Sea, left for the China Station to take the place of the Diadem, cruiser, Capt. C. H. Umfraville.

M. Fallières received in private audience last month Prince Nashimoto, cousin of the Emperor of Japan, who after the lectures at the Ecole Polytechnique is shortly starting to join a regiment on the eastern frontier to complete his studies.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie and Co. inform us that they are in receipt of telegraphic advices from Singapore informing them that the result of the crushing of the Rand Australian Gold Mining Co. for the past four weeks is 680 ozs. gold from 5,833 tons of stone.

An unpleasant taste of the inconveniences of travel in the tropics was experienced by T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught during the journey by train from Rome to Raagoom. They were invaded at dinner time, by white ants, and so insistent were the insects that the carriage had to be cleared, both of travellers and ants, and everything relaid.

A most unsatisfactory state of affairs is reported from Vladivostok. The dearth of officers is becoming increasingly apparent, and that there should be a disinclination on the part of officers to serve there is not to be wondered at, seeing that many of them have to live with their families in earth-huts. The townspeople are complaining very much of the fortress, Gen. Irman, the recently appointed Commandant, intends to set about overhauling the fortress during the coming spring. The "Russian Island" is in quite a defenceless state.

The Manager of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., yesterday received a telegram from the Head Office stating that the net profits of this Bank for the past year to 31st December 1906, including the amount brought forward, £90,800; were that at the forthcoming general meeting of shareholders the Directors would recommend a final dividend of 3½ per cent on "A" and "B" shares making 6 per cent for the year, free of income tax; and that £35,000, be placed to Reserve, £2,000 to Office Pension Fund, and £20,000 carried forward.

The year's Richard Wagner Festival in the Prinzregenten-theatre at Munich will be held on the following dates: The Ring of the Nibelung from the 14th to 19th August, 28th August to 2nd September and 9th to 14th September, Tristan and Isolde on the 12th, 21st and 26th August and 7th September, the Mastersingers of Nuremberg on the 24th August and 5th September, Tannhäuser on the 23rd August and 4th September. Before the Wagner Festival there will be a cycle of Mozart's operas including Don Giovanni, 1st and 7th August; Figaro's Wedding 3rd and 9th August, and Cuckoo's tale, 5th and 11th August.

The negotiations between Russia and Japan are continuing, as yet informally, no official sitting, but only private discussions, having taken place since Christmas. Moreover, not one contentious question has been actually settled yet. None the less, however, a perceptible change for the better is noticed in the spirit which each side brings to the consideration of the demands formulated by the other side. The negotiators are actuated by an efficacious desire to strike up a wing agreement on the basis of very real concession concerning the nature of which nothing definite can be made known as yet. What may now be affirmed without fear of contradiction or error is that an arrangement will be arrived at without serious hitch.

The disappearance of Lieut. F. C. G. Tryon, the Dorsetshire Regt., who has been missing since the evening of January 30, when he went to London from Dorchester upon a day's leave, has not yet been cleared up. All inquiries by the police and private detectives have resulted in no discovery of any substantial clue to account for his continued absence. Lieut. Tryon is 20 years of age. On Wednesday, January 30, he left Dorchester to go to London with the intention of making certain purchases prior to his departure for India on February 5. Arriving at Waterloo he went to the Hotel Metropole where he engaged a room and left his luggage. After dining at the hotel he went, it is presumed to the Athenaeum, and returned to the hotel just before 2 o'clock a.m. He is then said to have changed his clothes and left the hotel again. Beyond this his movements cannot be traced.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. Scott Moncrieff and Officers, the Band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, to-morrow (Saturday) 30th March:—

Marches Nos 2 and 1 "Pomp and Circumstance," Elgar  
Valse "Espanna," Waldteufel  
Selection "Gondoliers," Sullivan  
Song "The Girls and Boys' Hope Temple Orchestra," Sullivan  
"Light Cavalry," Strauss  
Mazurka "Ein Liebesdu," Strauss  
Selection "The Geisha," Strauss  
Dorvish Chorus "In the Sudan," Selek

Dinner Menu—Hors D'Oeuvres—Cassiac Croutons, Soup—Mock Turtle, Fish—Rolled Fish & Potatoes—Pigeon Parrot and Green Peas, Stewed Sweetbreads and Tomatoes, Cucumber au Gratin, Curry—Shrimp, Curry, Joint—Roast Saddle of Lamb and Mint Sauce, Roast Turkey and Cranberry Sauce, Boiled Corned Ox Tongue and Carrots, Cold Game Pie and Mixed Salad, Sweets—Toast Pudding, Noyau Ice Cream and Finger Cakes, Topsy Cake, Dessert—Coffee—Fruit.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## THE CANADIAN PACIFIC CONTRACT.

LONDON, March 28th.

The House of Commons has approved the Canadian Pacific Mail contract after opposition.

## NEW CABINET MEMBER.

LONDON, March 28th.

The Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, P.C., has joined the Cabinet.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

## FRANCE, GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

LONDON, March 26th.

It is stated that the French demands comprise the punishment of the murderers of Dr. Mauchamp, an indemnity to his family, and a contribution to the philanthropic institutions in Morocco. They also demand that previous outrages, on Frenchmen, for which reparation has not been obtained, shall be dealt with.

LATER.

The German semi-official press declare their readiness to support the French demands for satisfaction for the murder of Dr. Mauchamp, and deny, indignantly, the accusation of stirring up the Moors against the French, which charge the Paris newspapers made; connecting the persistent opposition of the Germans to the installation of the wireless telegraphic system in various towns with the outbreak at Marrakesh, where Dr. Mauchamp had erected a flag-staff, mistaken by the Moors for a wireless installation.

LONDON, March 27th.

M. Pichon, speaking in the Chamber, enumerated a long list of grievances for which no reparation had been made by Morocco; the list included other murders and assaults, also obstructions to French commerce. France has now demanded the exemplary punishment of the murderers of Dr. Mauchamp, compensation to the family, the imprisonment of the Governor of Marrakesh and the fulfilment of previous demands. France appeals to the common action of all Europeans in Morocco in face of the most savage and the most fanatical of Mussulman populations. This is manifestly addressed to Germany.

## MURDER OF A RUSSIAN IN PERSIA.

LONDON, March 27th.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail in Teheran wires that a Russian subject has been murdered by the populace at Sahzar.

## DISMISSED WITH DISGRACE.

## NAVAL LIEUTENANT COMMITTED TO PRISON.

Early last month, at Albany, in West Australia, a naval court-martial sat on board of H.M.S. Encounter dealing with charges of desertion and embezzlement against Lieutenant Charles Montague Foote, of H.M.S. Encounter, Senior Lieutenant on the Australian Station. Foote was reported as having deserted before the Encounter sailed from Fremantle for Singapore on January 8, and he was arrested in Perth on January 31st. It appeared that the accused, while president of the canteen committee, applied the sum of £52 of the ship's money to his own use. He confessed his position on January 7th to the commander, who advised him to go ashore and try to raise the money, and he obtained leave to do so, but did not again appear on board by the time of the sailing of the vessel. The defence was a denial of any intention to desert and a repudiation of all blame by embezzlement. The accused claimed that the liability was a civil debt, as by using the money he thought he was merely running into debt.

The finding of the Court was as follows:— "The Court find that the first charge against the prisoner is proved, and that the second charge—that of embezzlement—is not proved, but that the prisoner is guilty of fraudulently converting to his own use money which he had been entrusted, and adjudged him, the said Lieut. Charles Montague Foote, of the Royal Navy, to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in one of His Majesty's galleys for the term of six calendar months and at the expiration thereof to be dismissed with disgrace from His Majesty's service, such imprisonment being reckoned as commencing from the date hereof, February 7."

The disgraced officer is 34 years of age, and has a wife and two children in London. He has had 19 years' service altogether, having joined on January 15th, 1889. For two years prior to that date he was on H.M. training ship Britannia.

A terrible affair occurred at Port Moeraki, New Zealand, last month, when William Henry Hutchison, civil engineer and surveyor, met his death. Hutchison was bathing with his son in about 3ft. of water, when he suddenly exclaimed: "Get ashore quickly, I'm bitten!" The flesh of his right leg was stripped off to the bone. He struggled ashore, but died almost immediately from shock and loss of blood. The tragic occurrence was witnessed by his wife and mother.

## CITY HALL.

The annual meeting of shareholders in and subscribers to the City Hall was held there yesterday afternoon. The Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson presided and there were also present Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock K.C., Messrs. A. G. Wood, N. A. Stobs, B. Layton (treasurer), and Captain Marchant (secretary).

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting:

The CHAIRMAN said—As is usual upon these occasions, I will request you to take the general report and statement of accounts as read. The Library was used by 13,777 non-Chinese and 6,529 Chinese visitors during 1906—an increase of 1,359 over those of 1905 in the former case and 1903 in the latter. The Museum was visited in 1906 by 7,638 non-Chinese and 167,217 Chinese, an enormous increase upon 1905—namely, an increase of 3,491 non-Chinese and 74,820 Chinese. There was a decrease of \$3,485.56 in takings at the theatre, due, I understand, to managers of touring companies not considering it advisable to visit Hongkong owing to the unfortunate disaster which befell the Colony on 18th September last. There was a slight increase however in takings from letting assembly and ballrooms, namely \$419.85. I understand that advance bookings for the theatre for the current year are very poor, but it is hoped that an improvement in this direction will be noticeable before long. The City Hall has unfortunately from time to time received much adverse criticism from those who fail to appreciate that its funds are limited, its revenue uncertain, and that its committee has to carefully control the expenditure. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to afford any further information that may be desired.

As there was no further discussion the report was adopted and the meeting concluded.

## DEATH FROM MISADVENTURE.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland and a jury conducted an inquiry yesterday afternoon at the Magistracy into the circumstances attending the death of Liu Sing, who leaped from the third storey verandah of a house in Aberdeen Street on Thursday last and succumbed to his injuries. Inspector Coysh stated that he was carrying out a visit of inspection in that street to see that there was no overcrowding, and apparently the party who were gambling in the third storey of this particular house were alarmed by the cry of police, somebody having mistaken him for a policeman. A panic ensued, and deceased leaped over the verandah into the street below, dying in a few minutes from the injuries received. After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure.

## CLUB LUSITANO.

## DISSENTION ENDED.

When the litigation in connection with this Club was forward, it will be remembered that the Judge said there ought to be a settlement, and gave the members four months to come to their senses. We are glad to hear that the whole trouble is an end, and that one of the founders, Mr. Cosual Romano, has been reinstated, and the position he took up vindicated. At the ordinary half yearly meeting, when the accounts were passed, we understand that a committee of almost entirely new blood was elected, with Mr. F. J. V. Jorge as president. The Club is to be reconstructed on the basis of a strictly members' club.

## FIRE.

Yesterday fire was discovered to have broken out at 6 Lee Yuen Street, a narrow thoroughfare leading between Queen's Road and Des Voeux Road. The Brigade turned out under Captain Lyons and Chief Inspector Baker, and when they arrived on the scene they found that the flames had gained a strong hold. Fortunately there was a fair supply of water, and the firemen soon had the satisfaction of extinguishing the fire, having also succeeded in confining the outbreak to the house in which it started. This, however, was completely gutted from top to bottom, and the valuable furniture which it contained was destroyed. The adjoining houses suffered a little, the chief damage being from water. While fighting the flames three of the firemen had a narrow escape. They were on the stairway, when the roof collapsed, but jumped clear before the debris reached them.

## ST. PETER'S ORGAN FUND.

## SACRED RECITAL TO-NIGHT.

At St. Peter's Church, West Point, this (Good Friday) night at nine o'clock, the "Alexandra Quartet"—two tenors, male alto, and bass—are giving a recital of sacred music, to help the Organ Fund. There is no charge for admission, but a collection will be taken. The event, as will be seen by the following programme, deserves the attention of music lovers:

Quartette "Godisa Spirit" ("Woman of Samaria")  
Alto Solo "He was despised" ("Messiah") Handel  
Tenor Recit "And they came to a place named Gethsemane"  
Bass Solo "Could ye not watch with me?" "Crucifixion" Stainer  
Quartette "Jesus, bow down in bitter anguish"  
Tenor Recit "Thy rebuke hath broken his heart" ("Messiah") Handel

Mr. S. Moore.  
Quartette "Jesus, Word of God" Mozart  
Tenor Solo "King over glorious" ("Crucifixion") Stainer

Mr. A. E. Patte.  
Quartette "Cast thy burden upon the Lord" ("Elijah") Mendelssohn  
Bass Solo "Through the darkness" Stabat Mater Rossini

Mr. H. J. Rand.  
Quartette "O God, loved the world" ("Crucifixion") Stainer







## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Pusan, Codes: A.H.C., 5th Ed. Lictor's.

P.O. Box, 23, Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## SWATOW DISTRICT.

## LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS.

## DOVE ROCK WHISTLING BUOY REPLACED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Dove Rock Whistling Buoy, notified as having broken drift on the 15th inst., has to-day, been replaced by similar Whistling Buoy. Buoy bears from Dove Rock S. 78° E. and distant about 1 1/2 cables.

A. HOLZ,  
Harbour Master.

Approved:—  
R. A. CURRIE,  
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs in charge.

Custom House,  
Swatow, 24th March, 1907. 668

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. E. A. IRVING, to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 2nd April, 1907, at 2.30 p.m., within his residence, No. 57, "Kinta," Mt. Kellet, the Peak

THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE THIRTEEN CONTAINED, Comprising:—

SOPAS AND CHAIRS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE, and CHAIRS, DINING WAGGONS, BOOKCASES, BEDSTEADS WITH WIRE MATTRESSES, MARBLE TOP WASHSTANDS, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c.

Also one set of ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA—25 Vols. and A quantity of Plants in Pots. Catalogues will be issued. Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1907. 669

THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING WEAVING AND DYING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING WEAVING AND DYING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, King's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of April, 1907, at 12.45 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subject of resolutions will be proposed:—

1. That the following alterations be made in the Articles of Association, viz:—

(a) That the words "or if the General Managers are a Limited Company that the doctant is a Managing Director, Manager, Secretary or person for the time being in charge of the business of such Company" be inserted between the word "Company" and the word "and" in the second line of ss. 14 of Article No. IX.

(b) That the following words be added at the end of ss. 7 of Article No. XIII:—"except that the Managing Director in the case of Messrs. J. A. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., or the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong shall be entitled to vote on behalf of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., although not individually a shareholder."

(c) That s. 1 of Article No. XV be eliminated and the following subsection inserted instead:—"Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., shall be the General Managers of the Company so long as they think fit and the Managing Director in the case of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., or in his absence the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., shall be the Chairman of the Company and of the Consulting Committee."

(d) That the word "and" be inserted between the words "Co." and the word "who" in line 2 of ss. 2 of Article No. XV.

(e) That the following words be added at the end of ss. 2 (c) of Article No. XV:—"by the Company in General Meeting or by the Consulting Committee."

(f) That the following words be added at the end of ss. 3 of Article No. XVI:—"All signatures of the General Managers may be subscribed by such person or persons as may from time to time be thereto authorized by the General Managers."

(g) That the words "or the Corporation he represents" be inserted between the word "partner" and the word "in line 2 of ss. 3 of Article No. XVII.

(h) That the words "or the Corporation he represents" be inserted between the word "he" and the word "in line 1 of ss. 4 of Article No. XVII.

(i) That the word "Successors" be inserted between the word "their" and the word "heirs" in line 2 and between the words "of their" and the word "heirs" in line 5 of Article No. XX.

(j) That the words "from and including" be inserted between the word "the" and the word "in line 1 of Article No. XXI down to the end of the Article be eliminated and the words "Chapter 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure in so far as such provisions are applicable to the circumstances of any particular case and to every Ordinance from time to time in force relating to references to Arbitration" be inserted instead.

2. That the above resolutions making the above changes in the Company's Articles shall come into force and take effect from and including the 1st day of May 1907.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1907.

By Order,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## C. U. S. R. A.

COPIES of Official Time Table of Meeting commencing on March 30th, 1907, have been forwarded to each unit concerned. Competitors are requested to apply to their Head Quarters for all information regarding date and time of competition.

B. H. FLEMING, Lieut.,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 29th March, 1907. 67

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale to be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of April, 1907, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of Crown Land on South side of new road from Queen's Gardens to Magazine Gap Road and about 300 yards East of "Clovelly" in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Sale.	Section.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Containing in Acres.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	137	138	139	140	141	142

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD" having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd April will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd April at 3.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 10th April, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD. MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1907. 5

## AUCTION

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1907, at 3 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, Dundell Street, in the City of London

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.

Registered in the Land Office as Sub-Section 1 and The Remaining portion of Section D of Island Lot No. 201, with the Buildings thereon known as Nos. 2 and 3, TUN WO LANE, Victoria, Hongkong.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Auctioneer and from the Vendor's Solicitor, Mr. H. K. HOLMES, 54, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1907. 628

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE AT "BRAESIDE."

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. View of the Harbour; Terms moderate.

Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS, "Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road (late of "Tang Yuen"). 745

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MRS. GILLANDERS "CLAREMONT," 2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD. Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 604

## DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY. 37, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 4th September 1905. 505

## KWONG TAI LOY.

RATTAN FURNITURE, BAMBOO BLINDS, TIENTSIN CARPETS, JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI SUN BLINDS, MATTING of all Colours and Japanese Goods of all Descriptions. No. 16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. HONGKONG. 2188

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS. A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRANSIT REPORT. Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum. Postage \$2 to any part of the World.

By Order,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.

370

## INTIMATIONS

## BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 6, of 1875 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for transaction of Public Business TO-DAY (GOOD FRIDAY) and EASTER MONDAY, the 29th inst. and 1st proximo.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1907. 651

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY, 29th March, and MONDAY, 1st April, all Departments will be Open for Business from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Only.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD. Hongkong, 28th March, 1907. 657

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business TO-DAY (GOOD FRIDAY) and EASTER MONDAY, the 29th March, and 1st April, respectively.

By Order,  
A. R. LOWE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1907. 658

Re HIM YICK OPIUM AND YARN FIRM. Late of No. 807, DES VOUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

CERTAIN MONIES have been recovered from the partners in the above Firm which it is intended to divide equally among the Creditors.

A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS of the above Firm will be held at our Office, No. 38, Queen's Road Central, on MONDAY, the 15th day of April, 1907, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of dividing the monies so recovered.

Creditors are requested to send their Claims to us on or before the 12th April next. Dated the 27th day of March, 1907.

HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for H. J. FROOK and other Creditors.

662

## WANTED.

LADY TYPIST, able to write Shorthand. Reply stating speed, previous experience, salary required. Address—"B," P.O. Box 880. Hongkong, 27th February, 1907. 490

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to—"Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 19th November, 1906. 1387

THE EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG STATION.

REFERRING to the Notice of the 20th December last, Senders of Telegrams are hereby advised that, from the 1st April next, charges for Telegrams will continue to be collected at the rate of THIRTY-SIX CENTS to equal ONE FRANC, such rate being subject to revision after further three months.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent. Hongkong, 21st March, 1907. 616

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG STATION.

REFERRING to the Company's Notice of 20th January, according to which the Rate of Collection for Telegram Charges was fixed at Dollars 80.36, equal to Pce 1.00 for the quarter ending 31st March, 1907, Senders of Telegrams are hereby advised that the said rate will remain unaltered subject to revision after three months dating from 1st April, 1907.

OLAF NIELSEN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 20th March, 1907. 616

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

SPECIAL CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO MACAO.

On GOOD FRIDAY, the 29th March, THE Steamship "SUI AN" will depart from DOUGLAS WHARF at 9 A.M. Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

On SUNDAY, the 31st March, S.S. "HONAM" will depart from COMPANY'S WHARF at 9 A.M. Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

On MONDAY, the 1st April, S.S. "SUI AN" will depart from DOUGLAS WHARF at 9 A.M. Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

Excursion Rates as usual. W. E. CLARKE, Secretary. Hongkong, 28th March, 1907. 664

CONFIRM AND INSPECT Our Special Varieties of ARTISTIC VIEW POSTCARDS

ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS, ALBUMS AND OTHER PHILATELIC GOODS AT PRICES TO SUIT ANY BUYERS. GRACA & CO., Hongkong Hotel Corridor. Hongkong, 1st January, 1907. 1128

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST. No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation Free. Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 614

A. LING & CO., FURNITURE STORE, PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c., and FOOCHOW LACQUERED WARE. 19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. 2051

## TO LET

## TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. GREENROFT, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon, Redecorated, Electric Light, Tonnies Court.

FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon, from March 1st. Apply to—

LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Voux Road. Hongkong, 19th February, 1907. 94

## TO LET.

No. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD. Apply to—

COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. 197

## TO LET.

No. 8 GRANVILLE AVENUE, Kowloon. Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD. Hongkong, 21st March, 1907. 117

## TO LET.

POSSESSION FROM 1ST APRIL NEXT. 2 Semi-attached HOUSES, Nos. 139 and 150, MACDONNELL ROAD, Each with 7 Rooms, Bath Rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Quarters and Grass Tennis Court.

Apply to—CHUNG CHINAM, Yat On Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 482

## TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Building and York Building. HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS IN PRATA EAST. A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

FLATS in MORTON TERRACE. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 191

## TO LET.

No. 3 and 5, ORMSBY TERRACE, Granville Road, Kowloon. Moderate Rentals.

Apply to—SPANISH PROCURATION. Hongkong, 4th March, 1907. 504

## TO LET.

No. 23, WYNDHAM STREET. Apply to—

E. A. & C. F. DE CARVALHO, 14, Arbuthnot Road. Hongkong, 28th February, 1907. 471

## TO LET.

IN HOTEL MANSIONS, 2 ROOMS on First Floor, suitable for Offices. Apply to—

HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 7th March, 1907. 531

## TO LET.

No. 1, WESTEND TERRACE, Shamshoo Canton.

Apply to—HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 591

## TO LET.

"SUMMER HOUSE" Mount Kellett. PEAK. Partially Furnished. Possession from 1st April, 1907. Low Rent.

Apply to—FERCY SMITH & SETH, 5, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 8th March, 1907. 539

## TO LET ON LEASE.

From 1st JANUARY, 1907. NO. 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 SUN WAI LANE. Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street. Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. 101

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. WELLBURN, No. 81, THE PEAK. Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Buildings. Hongkong, 22nd January, 1907. 254

## TO LET.

From 1st MARCH, 1907. NO. 3, CARNARVON VILLAS, and No. 6, LOCHIEL TERRACE, Kowloon. Apply to—

HEWAN & CO., No. 15, Connaught Road, West. Hongkong, 1st February, 1907. 324

## TO LET.

No. 28, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD. Immediate Possession. Apply to—

THE COMPRADORE, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Hongkong, 4th February, 1907. 338

## TO LET.

No. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907. 491

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATELY, the Capacious Premises on the Ground-floor of No. 2, PEDDER STREET, at present occupied by Messrs. Harris Kamey Co., Ltd.

Apply to—GILMAN & CO. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1907. 260

## INSURANCES

THE NETHERLANDS LLOYD OF AMSTERDAM & BATAVIA. (FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.)

THE Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at current rates.

LUTGENS, EINSMANN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 1st January, 1907. 124

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 31st April, 1907. 114

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1905, £1,837,119.

1. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £5,000,000. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,750,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £87,500 0 0. 2. FIRE FUNDS, £3,882,720 19 8.

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SEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 11th July, 1906. 1249

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current rates.

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 13th August, 1906. 79

## TO LET.

"DUNHEVED" 38, Robinson Road, or FOR SALE. Nos. 27 and 31, SEYMOUR ROAD. 4 New Houses in KENNEDY ROAD, near Wan Chai.

Nos. 4 and 6, HIGH STREET. No. 99 & 91 GODOWN PRATA EAST. Apply to—

SAM WANG CO. LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 1103

## TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Prata East, near East Point. Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. Hongkong, 3rd January, 1907. 1137

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 192

## TO LET.

2ND FLOOR of No. 6, ICE HOUSE STREET, Centrally situated and within easy reach of the principal Banks and business houses. Apply on the premises to—



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ACCEPTABLE  
TO ALL CASTES.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand.

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The modern scientific treatment of consumption is directed to improving nutrition and controlling the symptoms. Angier's Emulsion does both. No other remedy has such a soothing, healing effect upon throat and lungs, and no other remedy will so invariably promote appetite, aid digestion and improve nutrition. From the very first indication of consumption, through every stage of the disease, no better remedy can be employed. Angier's Emulsion positively has no equal in the treatment of consumption, bronchitis, coughs and all lung affections. It is pleasant to take and agrees perfectly with delicate stomachs.

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Of Chemists and Bazaars.

## Nature's Own Food

### PLASMON

One ounce contains more food value than a beef steak.

TRY  
PLASMON

OATS  
COCOA

Go twice  
as far as  
any others

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE  
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Constipation, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

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(2) A METAL SEAL ADVERTISING CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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AGENTS: CALDECK, MACGREGOR & CO., HONGKONG.

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is guaranteed the product of the finest Ox Beef.

A small quantity of BOVRIL added to Soups, Curries, Stews, &c., increases their nutritive value and improves their flavour.

The Only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its worldwide reputation as the best and only reliable Phosphoric Cure for Debility, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Hysterical Disorders, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Nervous Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

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MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSHIRE, ENGLAND.  
Agents in HONGKONG—A. S. WATSON & CO.

### BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

Speaking in the House of Commons last month in the course of a debate on the fiscal question, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said:

I challenge Mr. Lloyd-George's statement that we are holding our own. The right hon. gentleman's own Board of Trade Returns show that the exports to China, including Hongkong, from the United Kingdom increased by £3,244,000 on an average of five years, comparing 1890-94 with 1900-04. The increase in the case of Germany is £1,260,000. Our increase is greater, but our percentage of increase is very much less. (Tactical Ministerial laughter and Opposition cheers.) I expected that. Now, let us have the figures of the United States. They show an increase of £3,235,000. (Opposition cheers.) Yet this country is heading America out of the field. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd-George:—America sold £5,000,000 worth, Germany £3,338,000, and we sold £18,700,000. (Ministerial cheers.)

With regard to the above "E. C. J. M." writes to the Morning Post:—

It is somewhat strange that no mention was made of the figures for 1905, furnished in the report for the foreign trade of China prepared by the British Commercial-Attache at Peking from the Chinese Customs returns. The report shows that, whereas the imports from the United Kingdom rose from £2,195,710 in 1904 to £13,006,882 in 1905, an increase of £10,811,172, those from the United States rose during the same time from £4,79,562 to £11,56,574, an increase of £7,77,012. The imports from Hongkong are not included in these figures, the reason being that there is no method of determining accurately what share is enjoyed by each country in the large volume of trade passing through the island. But, as the merchants of every nationality enjoy unrestricted use of this magnificent trading depot for the South of China, there is every reason to suppose that the imports distributed from there are divided in much the same proportion as those passing through the Treaty Ports. In regard to the above, a journal, "The Asiatic Review," writes:—The Japanese trade with China amounted to over £100 millions sterling in 1905, a year when her energies were, of course, handicapped by the war; and there is every indication that Japanese competition will be even more formidable than American in the future. In fact, it is undeniable that the supremacy which England has long held in the commerce of China is seriously threatened, and that there is a distinct danger that in one of the largest neutral markets of the world, one which gives promise of tremendous development in the future, the largest shares will fall to nations who are not handicapped by an antiquated fiscal system.

### A MARK TWAIN STORY.

In the North American Review for January 18th Mark Twain's Autobiography contains a very amusing sketch of his erratic brother. One of the adventures of this eccentric youth may be quoted:—

Once, when he was twenty-three or twenty-four years old, and was become a journeyman, he conceived the romantic idea of coming to Honolulu without giving us notice, in order that he might furnish to the family a pleasant surprise. If he had given notice he would have been informed that we had changed our residence, and that that gruff old sea-voiced sailorman, Dr. G., our family physician, was living in the house which we had formerly occupied, and that Orion's former room in that house was now occupied by Dr. G.'s two middle-aged maiden sisters. Orion arrived at Honolulu per steamerboat in the middle of the night, started with his customary eagerness on his excursion, his mind all on fire with his romantic project, and building and enjoying his surprise in advance.

When he arrived at the house he went around to the back door and slipped off his boots and crept upstairs and arrived at the room of those elderly ladies without having awakened any sleepers. He undressed in the dark and got into bed and applied to himself as he lay there. He was a little surprised, but not much—for he thought it was his brother Ben. The maid that was being crowded out of the room and struggling and presently came to a half-waking condition and protested against the crowding. That voice paralyzed Orion. He couldn't move a limb; he couldn't get his breath; and the crowded one discovered his new whereabouts and began to scream. This moved Orion round in the dark for his clothes in the fraction of a second. Both maids began to scream then, so Orion did not wait to get his whole wardrobe. He started with such parts of it as he could grab. He flew to the head of the stairs and started down, and was paralyzed again at that point, because he saw the faint yellow flame of a candle coming up the stairs from below, and he judged that Dr. G. was behind it, and he was. He had no clothes to speak of, but no matter, he was well enough fixed for an occasion like this, because he had a butcher-knife in his hand. Orion started to him, and this saved his life, for the doctor recognised his voice.

### TEA.

Some interesting facts regarding tea and its uses are given in an article in the Scientific American. Among the curious facts noted are some of the uses of the spent tea leaves by the economical Chinese. In the first place they may be dried and pressed into bricks to be used as fuel. One use of the tea is in curing pork, and pork thus cured is very highly esteemed. The ashes of the tea are used as fertilizer. At other times the spent leaves are stored, or allowed to stand a long time in water, to extract the tannin, which is used in making leather, and for producing a nut-brown dye. Sometimes the old leaves are used for fodder, or they may be mixed with new leaves to form what is known as "tea-leaf."

Tea has been largely used as money, and is still so used in many far-inland Chinese towns, and in Central Asia. The tea is pressed into bricks, or tablets, and stamped. It then circulates as current coin. These bricks vary in value according to the quality of the tea, and their value also increases as they get further from the tea-producing country. It is estimated that between Yrga, in Mongolia, and Kiakia, in Siberia, the value of tea-money in circulation is half a million taels, or, in round numbers, £250,000. When it reaches Siberia it is the ordinary brick-tea of commerce. According to the Abbe Hue, payments in Tartary in his time, were usually made in brick-tea currency.

It is noted in the above article that many of the highest grade Chinese teas never leave the country. Certain rare teas, however, which reach London and other markets, may fetch from £20 to £75 a pound! One rare tea is made from the flowers of the tea plant instead of the leaves. The infusion is of a rich deep brown, and has a peculiarly delicate odour, but is rather more astringent than ordinary tea.

Another sort, known as "Virgin tea," is used in China at weddings. It is made of the sundried leaf intact, and tied up in three strands of coloured silk. After infusion the leaves are eaten as salad. The tea known as "Peking tea" is very young, and tender leaves which are still covered with down. The most of all teas is a naturally sweet tea, grown on a very limited scale in Western China. Its culture has been carried on for ages, and the secret kept. The sweetness may be due to natural sugar in the leaf, or may be developed in it by the process of curing.

### THE FORMOSAN LOTTERY.

#### LATEST COMPLICATIONS.

When the Formosan Government started lotteries, we pointed out that the scheme could not square with Japanese law. The anomaly is having some of its expected results. Three Formosan lotteries have now been held, and the first prize, ¥50,000, has been twice won in Osaka. The first winner of ¥50,000 was a man living in Sakai. He sold the winning ticket to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at a discount of 10 per cent and so obtained a clean ¥45,000. The second Osaka winner of the first prize, as we have recently mentioned, has been involved in much trouble and annoyance, at last giving himself up to the authorities. According to the Osaka Mainichi, Chief Prosecutor Kokubu of the Osaka Chihō Saibansho, being strongly in favour of punishing all buyers in Japan of Formosan lottery tickets, the present "winner" of the first prize will very probably be prosecuted. But as he voluntarily surrendered himself to the authorities, he will probably be discharged. The prize, however, will be confiscated by the Japanese Government. The foregoing is only the view held by Prosecutors in the Osaka Court. According to the views of Mr. Hiranuma, Director of the Civil and Criminal Affairs Bureau in the Judicial Department, and several well-known jurists, the Court may acquit the accused.

The Osaka paper remarks that the lottery fever in Osaka, despite the recent developments, continues unabated. The efforts made on the part of the police authorities to prevent the sale of tickets have proved fruitless. Since the arrest of the first few buyers, no one has been caught, on account of the difficulty of obtaining evidence. The Chief Prosecutor, however, is taking every possible means to ferret out buyers of lottery tickets. Some newspapers have published advertisements of agents of the lottery tickets, announcing that tickets could be bought direct from them by post or by ticket. The Prosecutors in the Osaka Court intend to prosecute any newspaper which publishes such advertisements in the future, on a charge of instigating the purchase of lottery tickets.

The Osaka Mainichi has received a telegram from Moji to the effect that Noda Unekichi, Furukawa Yokichi and two others, who are interested (though in a questionable way) in the first prize, which was won by Mr. Wada Saburo, but his ticket was appropriated—arrived at Moji recently and put up at the Chosei Hotel. They then visited the local branch of the Sumitomo Bank, and applied for payment of ¥50,000, the first prize, which sum was remitted from Formosa. The Sumitomo Bank, which was in receipt of a telegraphic order from the Bank of Formosa to stop payment of the money, refused the application. On reading the reports in Osaka papers relative to themselves and the winning ticket, however, the four persons in the party thought it advisable to leave Moji without delay, which they did, leaving no clue as to their whereabouts.

The Mainichi thinks that the two persons who accompanied Noda and Furukawa may possibly be Fujikawa, Mr. Wada's brother, and his wife, and that the Bank of Formosa may have instructed the Sumitomo Bank to stop payment on the application of Wada, the theoretical, if not actual, winner of the prize. It is worth noting that the Osaka paper states that the ¥50,000 in dispute still remains in the hands of the Bank of Formosa.

In Nagoya the police authorities have commenced operations in search of buyers of Formosan lottery tickets, in compliance with the instructions of Chief Prosecutor Matsuda in the Nagoya Chihō Saibansho.

### THE VAMPIRE MILLIONAIRE.

#### SOME REMARKABLE FIGURES.

Mr. Henry Frank, writing in the Arena on American millionaires, refers to a "Sage" as a typical instance of what he calls "the vampire millionaire." Sage, he says, was the chief factor in creating the imagination of the American child a god of gold that compels his idolatry. Sage's only thought was money; his only passion was gold; his only dream was a spectral mountain charged from base to summit with that element that for him and his age became the supreme symbol of wealth and power. Mr. Frank gives some remarkable figures, in which he contrasts the wealth accumulated by a single millionaire with the wealth of the nation as a whole. He says:—

When Sage was born the entire nation was reputed to possess less than three billions of dollars in actual wealth. To-day one man alone is reputed to be able to draw his check for more than one-third of the whole nation's wealth when Russell Sage's baby eyes first opened on the morning light. When Sage was born the per capita wealth of the country is said to have been about \$60. In 1890 the per capita wealth was reputed to have been about \$230. To-day, probably slightly more. When Sage died he had gathered into his individual coffers a total amount of riches equal to the combined average possession of 333,333 of the citizens of his country at the time of his birth.

Mr. Frank then goes on to point out the startling contrast that exists between the millionaire's powers of accumulation and those of the ordinary citizen.

Had he annually earned but the sum which was equivalent to the average per capita wealth of his fellow-citizens at the time of his birth, it would have taken him over three hundred thousand years to have hoarded the amount which he is reputed to have gathered into his personal coffers within the comparatively brief space of four-score and ten years; provided that he had not pocketed each of his dollars and replenished the account. On the basis of this calculation he succeeded in hoarding in a single year what it should have taken him five thousand years to have acquired had his annual earnings been but the per capita wealth at his birth-time. And let it not be forgotten that the per capita wealth of our people at Sage's birth was but little less than the amount that the average labourer earned in a single year in the highest wages in 1890. In that year the average annual earnings of the labourer was £110. Making our calculation with that figure as the basis, we find that it would have taken 181,818 years for a single person to have accumulated the treasure that Russell Sage left as his heritage when the steel coils snapped shut on his amazing manse.

These are, indeed, remarkable figures, over which the thoughtful mind may meditate with advantage.

### A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the blood, from which every cause arising, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is today more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—it CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SCURF, ECZEMA, RASHES, SPOTS, DRY ITCH, BRUITS, PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS. It is a safe and permanent remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE: This mixture is pleasant to the taste and is warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex. From infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 18 Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had some for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a testimonial to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'—June 31, 1905.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

## THERAPION

"Therapion" is a French remedy which has been tried in thousands of cases, and which has been found to be a most reliable and effective remedy for all the diseases which are caused by the impurities of the blood.

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The only perfume of white violets which is strong, permanent and fully equal to the delicate freshness of these modest little flowers.

Ask for and accept no other but RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET famous for being the sweetest and most lasting of violet perfumes. Sold in 1 ounce bottles. V. RIGAUD, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS.

#### ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 32 Years from 1874 to 1905.

Price: \$2 Cash. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

#### CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE

(Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.)

THE VOLUME which consists of 481 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kowloon, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENWICK.</







## PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LD.

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

**N**OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 13th April, 1907, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Auditors.

The Directors, together with Statements of Account to the 31st December, 1906, and of declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th March, to the 13th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
W. J. SAUNDREIS,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 29th March, 1907. 608

THE LUZON SUGAR REFINING  
COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Company at KING'S BUILDINGS, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of April, 1907, at 12.45 o'clock p.m., when the Subjected Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held 27th of March, 1907, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:

1. That the following alterations be made in the Articles of Association, viz:—
  - (a) That the Definition of "Jardine, Matheson & Co." be eliminated in Article No. 2.
  - (b) That Article No. 7 be eliminated.
  - (c) That Article No. 8 be eliminated and the following Article be inserted instead:—  
"Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. shall be and they are hereby appointed the General Agents of the Company and the Managing Director in the East of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. or in his absence the person for the time being in charge of the business of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. in Hongkong shall be the Chairman of the Company."
  - (d) That in the second line of Article No. 14 the following words be added:— "and all signatures of the General Agents may be subscribed by such person or persons as may from time to time be thereto authorized by the General Agents."
  - (e) That the word "their" in the first line of Article No. 22 be eliminated and the words "and the" inserted instead and that the words "of any General Agent" be inserted between the word "administrators" and the word "shall" in the second line of Article No. 22.
  - (f) That the words "and each of them, his" in the first line of Article No. 23 be eliminated and the words "and the" inserted instead and that the words "of any General Agent" be inserted between the word "administrators" and the word "shall" in the second line of Article No. 23.
  - (g) That the word "Ltd." be inserted between the word "Co." and the word

(h) That the words "or the Corporation he represents" be inserted between the word "he" and the word "shall" in s. 8, 1 of

(i) That the words "or the Corporation he represents" be inserted between the word

(5) That at the end of Article No. 98 the following words be added: "And when any share or shares is or are held by a Public Company or Corporation the Secretary Manager person for the time being in charge of the business of or agent of such Company or Corporation shall be entitled to vote for such Company or Corporation."

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,**  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 27th March, 1907. 636

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**NOTICES OF FIRMS**

NOTICE.

**M**R. HERBERT RICHARD BUDD  
HANCOCK is This Day authorised

to SIGN the name of the said Firm.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th-February, 1907. 100  
COTTAM & CO. LTD.  
I HAVE RESIGNED the Managership of  
the above Company, and will shortly start  
Business on my own Account.  
A. P. GOODWIN.  
Hongkong, 28th March, 1907. 659  
NOTICE.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that during my Temporary Absence from the Colony Mr. AHMET RUMJAHN, will hold my Power of Attorney.

A. P. GOODWIN.

Hongkong, 23th March, 1907. 660

**HOWARD & CO.,**  
**NOTICE.**

**T**HE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned HERBERT STREPHENS, BAY TERRILL and LOUIS VINCENT as Merchants and Foreign Representatives at No. 4, Queen's Road Central, Victoria Hongkong under the style of "HOWARD & CO." has been by the said DESROCHES and

consent so far as the undersigned LOUIS VINCENT is concerned and all interest and responsibility of the said LOUIS VINCENT in the said business ceases as from and including

The business will in future be carried on by the undersigned HERBERT STEPHENS and PAUL TREGILLUS.  
All Debts will be paid and all Accounts col-

ected by the said HERBERT STEPHENS and  
PAUL TREGILLUS.  
Dated this 18th day of March, 1907.  
HERBERT STEPHENS.  
PAUL TREGILLUS.  
L. VINCENT. 598

ON SALE.

**B**OUND VOLUMES of the **HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS**, July to December 1906. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office,

Hongkong, 27th February 1907

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SEVEN  
HAIR FACTS

## ONE

Dandruff is a contagious disease caused by a microbe.

## TWO

Dandruff is a forerunner of itching scalp, falling hair and baldness.

## THREE

Chronic baldness is incurable.

## FOUR

The cause of dandruff can not be washed out of the scalp with soap and water.

## FIVE

The only way to cure dandruff and falling hair is to kill the germ that causes it.

## SIX

Each day that dandruff is neglected, adds to the permanent injury of the scalp, for dandruff does not cease voluntarily while the hair lasts.

## SEVEN

The only safe and satisfactory remedy that will kill the dandruff germ and keep it out of the scalp is NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE.

Kill the dandruff germ with Newbro's Herpicide and the hair is bound to grow as nature intended. Almost marvelous results sometimes follow the continued use of Herpicide.

At DRUG STORES. Send 10 cents in Stamps to THE HERPICIDE Co., Dept. N., Detroit, Mich., for a Sample.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
SPECIAL AGENTS.

CHARLES DAY & CO.,  
LONDON.

ARE THE SOLE EXPORT-BOTTLING AGENTS FOR

JOHN JAMESON & SON'S  
WHISKEY.

And on each Label must be found the following Notice and Signature.

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark."

John Jameson & Son  
Ld.

[72-2]

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KEATING'S  
POWDER  
KILLS BUGS, BEES, MOSQUITOES, ETC.  
Sold in Tins & Bottles only.

MARTIN'S  
APOLLO STEEL  
PILLS  
For Ladies  
Efficacious because absolutely pure  
RELIABLE ON Not made of gelatine.  
Full directions All Chemists.  
Insist on SAVARESS'S

SAVARESS'S  
SANDAL  
CAPSULES  
Efficacious because absolutely pure  
RELIABLE ON Not made of gelatine.  
Full directions All Chemists.  
Insist on SAVARESS'S

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements. The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and while confidence is invited, they are careful to ensure that the goods, of purest quality, are of the best, and that the interests of their customers are attended to by an expert.

2, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

## ANTICIPATORY FUNERALS.

## KUROPAKIN COMMENTS.

Formulating the numerous general considerations which militated against the success of the Russian arms, General Kuropatkin, in his History of the War, points out first of all that there was the disadvantage of a single line of railway from Europe to feed the strength of the army.

The Japanese maintained their numerical superiority by three means:—(a) By immediately filling up the depleted ranks after a battle, and even while the fight was still in progress; (b) by keeping companies all the time up to their normal strength; and (c) by organising new detachments. All these three measures were constantly employed and formed part of a systematic plan.

The Russians, on the other hand, were unable to make good their losses in this way, and the Commander-in-Chief reports to the Emperor that at Liaoyang the disadvantage was severely felt. This condition of affairs became worse and worse, and at the battle of Mukden the various units of the army were in all nearly half a million short of their normal strength. This serious effect of the endurance and spirit of the troops. The advantage of the command of the sea as far as it goes, as are also the sympathy of the local populations and the consequent facilities for obtaining information. Thus the Japanese nearly always knew all about the Russian strength, movements, and dispositions, while the forces of the Czar were groping in the dark.

Entering into what may be described as moral considerations, the report points out that "the question of Korea and of the domination of the Pacific constituted for Japan interests as vital, their enormous importance was so clearly understood by the Japanese people that a war in support of them became at once a national war. Japan had been doggedly preparing for that conflict for ten years, and when it came it was the entire nation that made war. The Japanese aristocracy sent their sons to conquer or die. The officers, before starting for the front, had funeral ceremonies conducted over them, and when they were taken prisoners, even though wounded, they generally committed suicide."

The troops, profoundly understanding the over-whelming importance for their country of the acts of heroism which they achieved, fought with a determination and a valor, never seen in any previous war. It is only by such a supreme impulse of patriotic sentiment that it is possible to explain the fact which happened more than once, that when we took villages which had been occupied by Japanese, groups of these sent themselves up in one or more houses, preferring certain death to capture or surrender. In the battles before Mukden alone there were several such cases."

With regard to the quality of the Russian maps, the following remarks made by General Staekelberg in acknowledging the receipt of orders are instructive. The General says: "On my maps the district through which I am to advance is represented by a white spot, with no indication of elevations, though the country we have to advance through is extremely mountainous, and it is difficult to think that it will allow of the use of field artillery. The absence of any roads on the map prevents me from even indicating the route to be followed by the various columns. If there are any maps of the district in possession of the General Staff, I would be glad to receive them."

The history of those sad days for Russia, when her army was disorganised, her case hopeless, supplies lacking, and utter confusion reigning at headquarters, is only relieved by the continuous heroic bearing of the younger officers. The only General whose behavior is not characterised as stupid or criminal is Mikhelchenko. It alone appears to have come to the rescue of comrades in distress, intelligently to have interpreted orders, and equally intelligently to have ignored them when it was necessary for him to act on his own initiative. As the extent of the Russian failure became more and more apparent, Kuropatkin became correspondingly severe towards his corps commanders. After the disastrous engagement at Sandepu he went so far as to threaten to court-martial the whole of them in the event of any further disobedience to his order.

## UNSOPHISTICATED DANCING.

SOME IMPRESSIONS GATHERED AT A "BIPPY" BOX.

"Ladies and gentlemen, the result of the first dance is two silver pins and a brooch—lost!"

It is the voice of the dapper Master of Ceremonies, and his announcement is a fine testimony to the vigour of the dancers.

For a while there is a tired hush in the big ball-room. One lady, wearing a tawny blouse and a vermilion skirt, faints most becomingly into the arms of her partner from sheer fatigue.

At last twenty strong men volunteer to carry the lady out, and by the time the "Professor of Dancing and Deportment" has announced the Dancers, partners are clattering at the top of their voices.

"Two more couples this way!" implores the M.C.

There is much mysterious whispering between the worried M.C. and the ladies. What has it meant? The M.C. is seen to be filling his trouser pockets until they bulge. He moves gracefully towards the band-stand, clicking as he walks.

Then the truth dawns upon the uninitiated. He has become for the moment a waiting Safe Deposit; his pockets are stuffed with brooches, bangles, and even rings entrusted to him by ladies eager to give their whole mind to the vigour of the dance.

Presently the band strikes up. A red-haired young man, standing under the giant bunch of mistletoe in the centre of the hall, dispenses with the usual opening bow and gives his mistress a prodigious noisy kiss.

"Oh, Bert!" shrieks the lady, "you are a cough-dropper." Other members of the set follow suit, and so the ice is broken.

"Ladies in the centre," commands the M.C. presently. In one corner of the room is wonderfully dignified set. Four tall ladies with colossal hair move dreamily towards the centre without so much as a glance at their partners. The strain is too much for a young man with a love curl and a Norfolk jacket.

"Put a bit of life into it, Miss, something like this," and he seizes the tallest amazon, who is evidently in "a superior situation," by the waist and waltzes her round until her feet leave the floor.

When she has recovered her breath she gives him a look which would have felled an ordinary man on the spot.

"You'll wait till we're introduced by the M.C. please, before you take liberties. The same!"

"Only my fun, Miss. I beg pardon," says the crushed one.

"It's granted." This with a slight bow and the air of a Dowager Duchess.

Later on, he of the Norfolk jacket seeks out the M.C. and formally applies for an introduction to the haughty beauty.

"Miss Smith—Mr. Brown."

The introduction works marvels. During the waltz Miss Smith allows herself to be lifted off her feet twice, and cheerfully drops an avalanche of hairpins.

It is not considered etiquette to place the arm round the waist of one's partner at the delicious moment when one meets her in "the chain." Hands are joined, and the lady is swung gently round once under the arm of the gentleman. The clumsy or diminutive partner works havoc with fringed nets during the process and frequently finds one of these uncanny objects wedged to his cuff buttons.

The M.C. has truly wondrous tact. He receives the man with the corduroy trousers, the white choker, and the starburst voice, who lumbers up to the bandstand, as if he were royalty.

"Trot out some creamy for me, guv'nor," says the husky son of toil, "I come 'ere to dance."

"With pleasure. Name, please. Thank you, Miss Jones—Mr. Williams."

Miss Jones turns her head. Her blouse is adorned with lace insertions. "Thank you I'm engaged," she murmurs slyly.

Nothing daunted, the M.C. "trot out" five more ladies, who all declare sniffling that they are "engaged, thank you."

At the sixth rebuff, the language of the husky one becomes impossible. The light of battle is in his eyes. Seemingly danger, the M.C. with really remarkable presence of mind, removes, for obvious reasons, his new white gloves.

"Dance with me," he whispers eagerly, as if he enjoyed the prospect. "I will be the lady."

The husky one is enchanted. Working the M.C.'s hand after the manner of the village pump, he literally hurls himself into space, revolving like a top on the floor of the hall.

Many of the waltzers revolve in a circumscribed space about the size of a joint-dish.

The cheap platitudes one hears in other ball-rooms find no place here. The ladies never talk during the intervals of the floor or the band.

In a quiet corner just outside the main door Alf is telling his partner of the trouble which compels him to knock off work two days before Christmas.

"I've been queer, too," confesses his partner. "Mother, she says to me on Boxing-night, you'll be visiting your mother was born this day, if you finish that bottle of pickles. But there, I never could keep off pickles. Come along, old dear, this is the polka as the M.C. is announcing."

Who can the elderly gentleman at the door be who is glancing nervously round the room? He has a stiff white mustache, an austere air on his countenance, and patent leather shoes. His cough has that bark-like quality which one hears only at the Senior Service Clubs.

Careful inquiries show that he is a retired colonel with a pension for 6d., 1s. and 1d., 6d. "hope."

Having satisfied himself that he is unknown to the general company, he approaches a very fluffy little person apparently enveloped in a tangle of feather-boss and bodily ease for a dance.

"Well, we've no long introduction," she whispers coyly. "but I always know your sort when I see 'em." After which cryptic remark she floats off with her large but resting confiding on the colonel's astrakhan collar.

Daily Express.

## UNITED STATES TRADE WITH THE FAR EAST.

The returns of the foreign trade of the United States for the calendar year are now complete. Broadly speaking, the exports to China for 1906 have amounted to \$29,841,015 against \$28,574,793 in 1905 and \$27,921,933 in 1904. The imports, which stood for several years at a low level, total of \$30,777,537, thus more than balancing the exports. It will be perceived, that leaving out of the comparison the abnormal proportions of the trade of 1905, there is something like a normal increase in both exports and imports. If the Hongkong figures are to be added this increase disappears—a fact which must be chiefly attributed to the effect of the boycott in southern China on the exports to Hongkong of kerosene oil and wheat flour. The shrinkage in 1906, as compared with 1905, of the exports to the Chinese Empire is entirely covered by the increased export of cotton cloth and of copper, these two items combined having declined from \$45,000,000 in 1905 to \$17,000,000 in 1906. The figures for Japan show a decrease in exports of \$21,000,000 as compared with 1905, but an increase of nearly \$3,000,000 as compared with 1904, and there is a satisfactory beginning in the figures. It will be perceived, that leaving out of the comparison the abnormal proportions of the trade of 1905, there is something like a normal increase in both exports and imports. If the Hongkong figures are to be added this increase disappears—a fact which must be chiefly attributed to the effect of the boycott in southern China on the exports to Hongkong of kerosene oil and wheat flour. The shrinkage in 1906, as compared with 1905, of the exports to the Chinese Empire is entirely covered by the increased export of cotton cloth and of copper, these two items combined having declined from \$45,000,000 in 1905 to \$17,000,000 in 1906. 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## INTIMATION.

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## BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in Canton werden während des Jahres 1907 durch den "OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und die "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen. Canton, den 31. Dezember 1906. KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

## BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE Bekanntmachungen aus dem diesseitigen Handelsregister, sowie andere gesetzlich vorgeschriebene Veröffentlichungen werden im Jahre 1907 durch den "OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und die "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen. Swatow, den 25. Dezember, 1906. KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

## BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Konsulats Peking-Hohow werden im Jahre 1907 durch den "OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und die "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen. Peking, 12. Dezember, 1906. DER KAISERLICH DEUTSCHE KONSUL.

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## MAIL TABLES

FOR 1907.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.  
Mounted on Card ... 30 Cents  
On Paper ... 20  
On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 20th January, 1907.

## MR. HALDANE ON THE NATIONAL ARMY.

Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War, presented the prize won in the annual competition by the 1st Hants Royal Engineers Volunteers, commanded by Col. Maude, at Portsmouth Town-hall, last month. The gathering, which was presided over by the Mayor of Portsmouth, General Dyer, was attended by Maj. Gen. Sir Henry Solly, commanding the Portsmouth defenses, who proposed a vote of thanks to the War Secretary.

Mr. Haldane, in response, said they were on the eve of making a new attempt to give the nation a national Army. The proposal was to come before Parliament on Monday, and he asked them to excuse him from speaking on the subject that afternoon. It was a gratifying sight to see such a fine body of soldiers as those before him. The strength of the nation depended upon the sufficiency of its technical skill, not only as applied to its industrial arts, but also to its skill in the arts of war. They had got away from the old idea that an army consisted only of infantry, cavalry, and some artillery. They realized now that the technical elements of the force must be proportionate. They realized now that it was the army as a whole which composed the fighting unit, and not merely some parts of it. If Parliament met on Monday he should appeal to the country, in the name of the Government, with confidence for the formation of that national Army, because he firmly held the opinion that, as of yore, there were patriotic men who were ready to place their lives at the disposal of the country for its defence. It was in no spirit of militarism that such an appeal would be made. It would be made under the conviction that the best guarantee of peace lay in preventing unprovoked aggressions among the people, and in promoting the conviction that the best defence and security was in a proper organization of the manhood of the country for national service. What he wanted to see was that the Volunteer Army should be just as real as those which other countries obtained under compulsion. Our national Army must in every sense respond to our requirements, and in the fine body of men he saw before him he saw the promise and the portents of that kind of force which was necessary for the constitution of that national Army.

Subsequently, Mr. Haldane, and the officers of the Engineer Volunteer corps were entertained at dinner by the mayor.

Mr. Haldane, responding for "The Imperial Forces," expressed the hope that there would be a modification in the past, and that it would be no longer the Army and Reserve Forces, but one Army—the Army of the King. The nation must not have two forces, a Regular force and one that, owing to its lack of organization, must ever lag behind. During the past year he had learned to trust the soldier. The Budget was a soldier's Budget, worked out by soldiers, with the full knowledge of their responsibility to the country. It would be found that fighting efficiency had in no way suffered, but that many useless things had been ruthlessly cut away. There was no greater excitement to the soldier if only he was trusted. If the Army was the first in efficiency, and if, on the other hand, they wanted greater frugality, they must trust the soldier more and more. At the War Office what they were aiming at was not merely efficiency, but greater efficiency, and by efficiency they meant preparedness for war. He had the greatest respect for those who held the "Blue Water" doctrine, but he would remind them that they could not rely on the Navy. They must not pull all their eggs into one basket. That did not mean that they were to try and shape their arm as if there was no Navy, but that the two forces should work more and more closely together.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon &amp; Smyth say in their weekly share report dated Hongkong 28th March, 1907:—We have another quiet week to report with no features of any special interest. Rates have been fairly well maintained, but the tendency is still slightly inclined to weakness. Exchange on London T/T 2s. 1d., on Shanghai T/T 2s. 2d.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have continued quiet, with no sales, at 88 1/2 and 88 1/2, notwithstanding a rise of 1/4 on the London market. Nationals unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have improved to 8 1/2 with fair sales, the market closing firm at that rate. We have no further business to report under this heading.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong have declined to 88 1/2 without business. Chinese continuing weak with sellers at 88 1/2 and no sales to report.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have changed hands during the week at 82 1/2, two hundred and thirty shares were sold, and with sellers at that. A small lot of Donghai has found a buyer at 83 1/2 and there are probably more buyers at that rate. Indo-China has changed hands at 88 1/2. Shells have ruled easier with the absence of any demand from London and close with sellers at 41s. and no sales to report. We have nothing further to report under this heading.

REVENUES.—China Sugars were pushed up to 81 1/2 during the week, but no market sale was reported, and at times of closing shares are obtainable at 81 1/2 the dividend of 8s paid to-day. Luzon remain unchanged and without business. Both these Companies held their annual meeting, yesterday, the reports of which appear in our local newspapers.

MINING.—Charbonnages were wanted in small way at the improved rate of 45s, but no shares are available on this market. Baube have continued to be weak with no sales to report. LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have found a fair amount of buyers during the week at 3107, the market closing steady at that rate. Hotels have declined to 81 1/2 without business. Humphreys continue in demand at 81 1/2 to 81 1/2 without bringing any shares on the market.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have found buyers in small lots at 11 1/2, but sellers at that rate rule the market at times of closing. Shanghai Docks experienced a serious slump, and were at one time during the week quoted from Shanghai at 11s. 9d. sellers. The market however recovered later, the rate rising to 11s. 9d. at which it closes fairly steady. Hongkong Wharves also fell in Shanghai, and sales were effected as low as 11s. 2d., the market recovering somewhat towards the close of the week to 11s. 2d., at which rate it closes steady on new issues. We have nothing further to report under this heading.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewes have fallen in Shanghai to 7s. 7d., and in London to 7s. 6d., while Long Kung Mow and Sov Chee have improved to 11s. 11d. and 11s. 3d. respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Rones have improved to 82 1/2 on dividend of 82 paid on the 23rd March; Sneyer Waterworks to 810 with 5s. Longkats to 267 1/2, and Watkins to 83. Watsons are still in request at 812 without bringing any more shares on the market. We have nothing further to report under this heading.

## JAPAN AND AMERICA.

## MAKESHIFT SETTLEMENT.

There is abundant evidence at Washington to show that the provision in the new Immigration Law which leaves it to the discretion of the President to refuse to permit Japanese holding the passports of their Government for emigration to Hawaii to come to the Continental territory of the United States, is obviously a mere makeshift, when considered in its relation to any satisfactory adjustment of the differences between Japan and America. "It may tide over things for the present," is the phrase one often hears just now, but the real question at issue over the Californian school squabble, as I have frequently emphasised, is the assumed right of one State of the Union, by its own legislation, to set aside the plain requirements of the treaty made between Washington and Tokyo, and this gives equal rights to both parties to the treaty.

The withdrawal by the local authorities of San Francisco of their opposition to the admission of Japanese children to the public schools on the same footing as children of other nationalities, leaves the question of whether the treaty is the supreme law of the land, when confronted by the police power of a State of the Union, as much in doubt as ever. In fact, the determination of the Californians to yield nothing on this point until they received a concession in regard to the restriction of Japanese immigration, gives, it is considered, new colour to the idea that the Federal Government at Washington is really powerless within a domain that has hitherto been regarded as its own. It comes practically to this, that a body of local politicians, who have been fittingly described in New York "as not more respectable in character than in capacity," have dictated, on a question of world-wide importance, what shall be the policy of the United States. The episode, it is declared, is not calculated to raise America in the respect of the civilized world, and shows the necessity for such amendments as will leave the Federal Power absolute in matters of such transcendent importance as international relations.

How, it is asked by serious politicians, can one expect a foreign nation to conclude a new treaty with America, while the ability of America to live up to its previous promises remains in question? Washington, as things are, can propose, but California, or any other State affected, can dispose.

## DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

## COLONIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

An amendment to the address moved in the House of Commons by Mr. Harold Cox was the means of evoking a remarkable review of the relations of the Mother Country and the Colonies from the Leader of the Opposition. Subjoined are the main points of a speech which the Under-Secretary for the Colonies has delivered afterwards characterized as being inspired with "most profound political wisdom." Mr. Balfour said:—I don't believe our naval estimates would be diminished by a farthing if we lost Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape to-morrow.

Though I quite agree that it is not a settled question, it surely does not hold that it is to say we are bearing a burden too heavy for us as a nation.

We have to sustain it, whether the Colonies help us or not.

If they choose to take part of that burden, it is another matter.

It is quite true that the Colonies get us for nothing great strength and great security.

But they also do run some dangers from which otherwise they might be free.

We might at any moment be involved in some controversy with some third class Power which obviously does not concern the interests of India, Canada, or Australia.

Are we seriously going to ask the taxpayers of our Colonies to vote in their respective Chambers estimates which somebody else is going to spend?

We should substitute for a large contribution in aid of our estimates a kind of treaty arrangement.

By this plan the Colonies should keep troops and ships under an obligation to hand them over to our naval and military authorities in case of complications.

But I deprecate earnestly any attempt to force it.

Although I would never suggest that the idea of a closer relation should be abandoned, I say as a practical politician it is not now within sight.

We should get more out of the Colonies by relying on their enthusiasm than by any attempt at hard-and-fast organisation.

## "A BIT RUN DOWN"

TAKEN ACUTE INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, PAINS IN THE SIDE, DIZZIED SIGHT, TORTURING HEADACHES.

RELIEF CAME AT LAST, THROUGH MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

When you feel "a bit run down" don't neglect the warning. Don't think it is nothing, that it will pass off, or that you will "shake it off." If you have an exceptionally strong constitution you may perhaps shake it off for a time; but it will return again. You cannot get rid of it permanently until you adopt proper means to free your system from the danger which threatens it. Unless you do this the evil will certainly recur, and you will not be free from the grip of acute indigestion, with the probability of deathly ill to follow.

This was the experience of Mrs. Mary Ann Prosser, 22, Armitage Street, Castleford, Yorks, as it has been a experience of thousands; but she, after trying other things, found the proper means at last in Mother Seigel's Syrup, and was quickly restored to health. In a statement dated May 21st, 1906, she says:—

Having both a business and a house to look after, meal-times never came round for me. Something in my hand, eaten whilst at work, was all I could manage generally. Of course this led to indigestion, and I felt a bit run down and tired. My tongue was coated in the morning, and there was a bad taste in my mouth.

"IT WAS AWFUL."

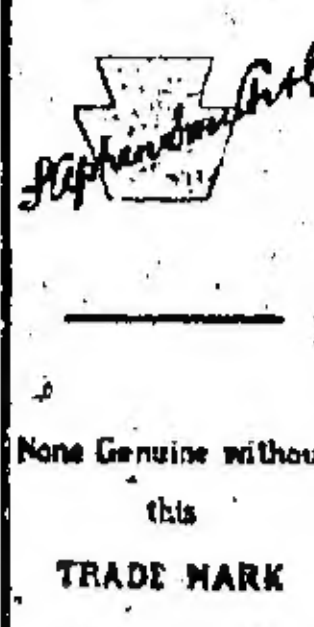
Then I got worse. My head ached, oh, so, a lot, and so often, and there were sharp stabbing pains in my side. It was awful! Little bits of food used to dance before my eyes, swelling and fading and giving place to hundreds of others. I was afraid to eat and I got quite down-hearted and miserable. A doctor prescribed for me, but I got no better.

At last, on a neighbour's advice, I got some Mother Seigel's Syrup and that relief came. I improved rapidly, and soon was completely cured.

The early signs of indigestion may be only slight, they generally are slight, but on no account should they be neglected. Sooner or later the real disease will appear, and then an end to all pleasure in life. Take Mother Seigel's Syrup, and you will escape the tortures of this terrible complaint.

55-7

## Hall's Coca Wine.

Do it Now  
Don't wait until to-morrow to get a remedy for your disease, a tonic for your weakened system, or a protection against the dangers of the climate. DO IT NOW. Get Hall's Coca Wine  
at once, for to-morrow may be too late. Before to-morrow your disease may have got beyond control; your weakened system may have reached its limit of endurance and collapsed; your boasted safety may have failed you and some tropical disease have laid you low. BE SAFE. Chemists and stores sell Hall's Coca Wine—the marvellous English restorative—in large and small bottles. Look for the red Keystone trademark.

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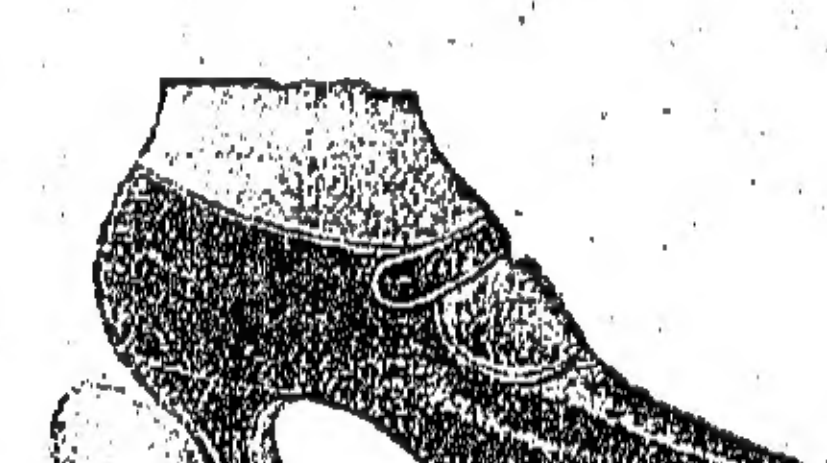
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## SHIPPING IN PORT.

## STEAMERS.

ARI MARU, Japanese str., 3995 M. Yagi, 21st March—Shanghai 21st March, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

AMIRAL JAUREGUIERRE, French str., 3144, Jovan, 20th March—Singapore 20th March, General—Messageries Maritimes.

AMOR, German str., 663, H. Plambach, 25th March—Saigon 20th March, Riss—Sunder Wieler &amp; Co.

BIRN THUAN, French str., 2000, Langlois, 25th March—Saigon 21st March, Riss—Bradley &amp; Co.

BOMBAY MARU, Japanese str., 3398, S. Ishikawa, 27th March—Kobe via Saagahai 18th March, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

BORNEO, German str., 1344, F. Samblit, 24th March—Sundakon 19th March, Timber—Molien &amp; Co.

CATHERINE PEACOCK, British str., 1730, L. D. A. Thomas, 25th March—Singapore 26th March, General—David Sassoon &amp; Co.

CHENG CHOW, British str., 1200, Russell, 20th March—Singapore 19th March, General—Chinsee.

CHILBAR, Norwegian str., 1192, A. Angensen, 2nd March—Bangkok via Swatow 11th and 20th March, General—Aarsund, Thorsen &amp; Co.

CHINTOU, British str., 1450, W. R. Brown, 24th March—Australia via Port 25th Feb., General—Butterfield &amp; Swire.

CHUNGAN, British str., 22nd March, from Canton.

EMPEROR OF CHINA, British str., 3000, R. Archibald, 11th March—Yokohama, B.C., 20th Feb., Mails and General—C.P.R. Co.

FETTERLOK, Norwegian str., 891, O. Anderson, 25th March—Saigon 21st March, Riss—Aarsund, Thorsen &amp; Co.

HAINAN, British str., 630, A. J. Robson, 22nd March—Swatow 21st March, General—Douglas, Lapraik &amp; Co.

HANOI, French str., 781, Marles, 27th March—Haiphong and Hoihow 26th March, General—A. R. Marty.

HOPKINS, British str., 1355, Jas. M. Hay, 20th March—Hoihow 17th March, Coal—Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.

HUNAN, British str., 1142, Packott, 27th March—Saigon 23rd March, Riss—Butterfield &amp; Swire.

JACOB FRIEDRICHSEN, German str., 623, P. Hook, 27th March—Yokohama 26th March, General—Jensen &amp; Co.

KITO MARU, Japanese str., 1448, S. Hori, 24th March—Saigon 19th March, Riss and Cotton—Gillman &amp; Co.

KOSHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 1746, M. Ueno, 22nd March—Moji 15th March, Coal—Fukunoi &amp; Co.

KROUNSTAD, Norwegian str., 880, Hanson, 18th March—Saigon 15th March, Riss—Aarsund, Thorsen &amp; Co.

LANDRIT SCHIFF, German str., 1012, H. Grubel, 25th March—Java 15th March, Sugar—Siemssen &amp; Co.

LOONGING, British str., 1003, A. F. Smith, 25th March—Manila 23rd March, Sugar and Cigars—Jardine Matheson &amp; Co.

LUTHEAN, British str., 3911, J. C. Williamson, 21st March—Kutubintun 15th March, Coal—Doddwell &amp; Co.

LOYAL, German str., 1237, F. Natze, 21st March—Java and Samarang 12th March, Sugar—Sander, Wieler &amp; Co.

MARIE, German str., 1169, F. Petersen, 16th March—Saigon 13th March, Riss &amp; Paddy—Jensen &amp; Co.

MATHILDE, German str., 871, N. S. Shomann, 21st March—Haiphong, Pakhoi and Hoihow 20th March, General—Jensen &amp; Co.

MICHAEL JENSEN, German str., 951, H. Hendixen, 26th March—Hoihow 23rd March, General—Jensen &amp; Co.

NAMRANG, British str., 2591, P. H. Rolfe, 18th March—Calcutta, Penang and Singapore 12th March, General—Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.

NORRMAN, British yacht, 163, A. S. Gibb, 19th March—Manila 15th March.

PAKAT, German str., 1017, H. Dames, 22nd March—Bangkok 14th March, Riss.

PHEWENPHR British str., 1096, J. H. Scott, 25th March—Saigon 21st March, Riss—Chinsee.

PHU-YEN, French str., 1246, Buisson, 23rd March—Saigon 19th March, Riss—Bradley &amp; Co.

RAJAH, German str., 1275, A. Decker, 23rd March—Bangkok 15th March, Riss and Wood—Butterfield &amp; Swire.

SABSEN, German str., 1000, F. Schenety, 23rd March—Bangkok 16th March, General—Butterfield &amp; Swire.

SKATA, German str., 992, Kraft, 23rd March—Java 12th March, Sugar and General—Chinsee.

SIBERIA, American str., 5555, A. Zander, 20th March—Saigon 19th March, Mails &amp; General—P. M. S. Co.

SULLING, German str., Supple, 27th March—Haiphong 24th March, Riss—Siemssen &amp; Co.

TATPASH, British str., 1174, J. T. Loring, 24th March—Saigon 19th March, Riss—Bradley &amp; Co.

TAKI MARU, Japanese str., 3433, T. Matsushima, 24th March—Moji 17th March, Coal and General—Arnhold, Karberg &amp; Co.

TANAMA, German str., 1800, Schuaki, 4th March—Zamboanga 29th Feb.

TILPATTA, Dutch str., 2475, P. J. v. Emmenrick, 12th Feb.—Moji 7th Feb., Cables—Java-China-Japan Line.

TOTOMI MARU, Japanese str., 2444, A. Keith, 21st March—Bomby via Ports 1st Feb., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TRIUMPH, German str., 785, Chr. Hansen 22nd March—Haiphong and Hoihow 17th and 21st March, General—Jensen &amp; Co.

TUCKERAN, German str., 1820, W. Dunbar, 8th March—Bangkok 27th February, Riss—Butterfield &amp; Swire.

VORWAERTS, Austrian str., 5980, Colledoni, 27th March—Japan and Shanghai 24th March, General—Sander, Wieler &amp; Co.

WOOLWICH, British str., 1815, A. Stoker, 24th March—Salina Cruz (Mexico) 10th Feb., Commercial China S.S. Co.

YEBIN, Norwegian str., 737, A. E. Eriksen, 25th March—Bangkok 16th March, Riss—Chinsee.











